STEEL STRIKERS THINK VICTORY IS NOT VERY FAR AWAY.

with Joliet and that South Chicago Will Repent.

ENTHUSIASM AT PITTSBURG

WHERE AMALGAMATED MEN ASSERT THEY ARE SURE TO WIN.

United States Steel Corporation Officials, However, Believe the Strike Will Soon Wane.

MORE M'KEESPORT MEN IDLE

ALL AFFILIATED TRADES HAVE STRUCK IN SYMPATHY.

Interview with President Shaffer Last Night, in Which He Said Other Mills Will Be Closed.

TRIBUTE TO THE STRIKER

WHO, HE ALLEGES, HAVE BEEN IN-SULTED AND ABUSED.

Statement from Tin Plate Workers That Shows They Owe Nothing to Shaffer's Organization.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16 .- The center of interest in the steel strike to-day shifted to the West, where Joliet finally swung into line with the strikers and Milwaukee appointed to-morrow as the time for a final vote on the question. The news that came out of the West cheered the strikers throughout the districts in this vicinity as no other development since the labor war was declared. In their enthusiasm they count on favorable action at Milwaukee to-morrow and carrying their hopes still farther, say that they will yet win Chicago over. These successes they declare, with apparent confidence, will make them masters of the situation and win the

The steel operators, on the other hand, say that the strikers are nearly at the flood tide of their success and that when the ebb comes it can never be stopped. They do not seem to be disturbed by recent

TIE-UP IS COMPLETE.

tube works at McKeesport struck to-day. They were the last remaining workmen in the affiliated trades in that city, and the tie-up is now as complete as possible there. Many of the tube workers, although on and from the tip of this, 106 feet above the the opinion is expressed that there will that on shore. soon be a break among the strikers. The leaders plan another rally for to-morrow night to re-enthuse the men and check any break that may be possible. They have asked President Shaffer to go there and speak, but he has not yet said definitely broken to ask the lightship if the Lucania that he will do so.

The organizers are working indefatigably to keep the men in line. They are also extending their operations to Duquesne and Homestead, the two great strongholds of the Carnegie Company, and claim to be that the conditions were favorable and gaining ground at both places. The recent gains here and at Joliet will bring the total men brought out by the third and final call of President Shaffer to about 30,000, and press the grand total to something over 70,000. Thousands of the men out have found other work, and the exact number now idle is unknown. The Amalgamated Association is organizing a series of employment bureaus and plans to place many more of the idle men. President Shaffer announced to-day that after Sept. 1 idle Amalgamated men would receive strike benefits of \$4 a week apiece, and that some provision would be made for men outside the organization.

Wellsville, Hyde Park, Painter's, Clark's, Lindsay & McCutcheon's and the Crescent tin works, the six properties open partly or in full with nonunion men since the strike began, moved along to-day as usual. Another crew has been secured for the Painter's mill. The other United States Steel properties unaffected by the strike complainant in the first two, one of which were also running without interruption, while nonunion men are being brought from the South to break the strike in the steel works at Monessen, and it is said that a start will be made there the first of next

SHAFFER TALKS.

President Shaffer and all of his official associates, except Assistant Secretary Tighe, were at the strike headquarters, where a series of conferences were held during the day. Mr. Shaffer discussed the situation rather treely. He said: "I know what is going on in every mill in the country and am satisfied with the situation. I have reports from the local mills supposed to be in operation, and of their failure in The Giant Jersey "Skeeter" to Be turning out work. It looks nice to see the flames of these mills going up, but our men know there is nothing going on in them than amounts to anything. Mr. Tighe has the right to bring back the charters of the Western lodges where the men refuse to go out, and will do so if

necessary. If I were one of these men would be ashamed of myself." Referring to the status of the men in strike, President Shaffer declared himself to-day as follows. "The men of the Chi-

the lodges to receive no communications from them and to send none to them, and to accept no working cards from them. Such notification will be given at once. A

date will be set at which the intercourse must cease, the date to cover the recent defection of the men in the trust plants of the West." TIN-PLATE MEN'S GRIEVANCE. The lodges of the International Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association through-

out the country are passing upon the question of handling the Welsh plates which the American Tin Plate Company plans to the strike, and their decision will have an important bearing on the strike. The tin plate workers claim that on certain occasions in the past, when they asked for the aid of the Amalgamated Association, they were given no satisfaction, and that the association itself furnished precedents against sympathetic strikes. A lengthy statement in behalf of the tin workers has been made public here. After stating that the Welsh plates are made by union men, the statement reviews the history of the organization after the American Federation of Labor convention in Kansas City in 1898. President Shaffer conducted the formalities of its organization, and the

statement proceeds to say: "Finding at that time that the interests of the tin-house men were identical with the members of the Amalgamated Association, we solicited Shaffer to enter into a defensive alliance to strengthen the position of both organizations in trades disputes. Shaffer objected. He told us that the Amalgamated Association stood for the observance of its contracts, and that it could not enter into any defensive compact which would obligate the association to violate either the spirit or the letter of its signed agreements. He said he could only promise the 'moral and financial' aid provided in the laws of the American Federation of Labor, for which he acted when he organized the tin-house employes. We finally got our scale adopted without any assistance from the Amalgamated Asso-

"Two years ago, while we were discussing the scale points with W. H. Graham, vice president of the American Tin-plate Company, that gentleman showed us a communication from President Shaffer which was sent in reply to a statement by Mr. Graham that if he granted certain wage advances to the Amalgamated members employed in the hot mills of the company he would have to grant an advance also to the tin-house men, as the union of the tinouse men would undoubtedly demand it. Shaffer replied: 'The tin-house employes are not entitled to recognition in this discussion. They are not skilled men and should not be organized.

The statement closes with an assertion that one year ago the Amalgamated men refused aid in settling the scale and that at Connellsville and Cleveland the Amalgamated men aided the company in filling the places of striking tin-plate workers. A dispatch from McKesport says: strikers expect the Duquesne plant of the Carnegie Steel Company will be out in three days. They say it is organized and is waiting to co-operate with the Homestead and Braddock mills, and that it is the trump card President Shaffer has been holding. Trouble is expected if men are work. The tube welders published an announcement to-day that they will no union, but will remain out while the strike is on. Mayor Black refused permis-CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL, 5.)

MARCONI SYSTEM TESTED

THE LUCANIA SPOKEN BY MEANS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

nbroken Communication with the Steamship for Nearly Four Hours -A Successful Experiment.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.-The Cunard line events and with a confidence equal to that | steamship Lucania, Captain McKay, which of the strikers talk of the certainty of sailed from Liverpool for New York on ultimate success. They assert that popu- Aug. 10, was spoken through the medium lar sentiment has never been behind the of wireless telegraphy by the Nantucket strikers and that the general interest | lightship shortly after 6 o'clock this evenwhich was once aroused by the contest is | ing. The Herald shore station, to which quickly waning. They claim that they are | came the wireless message from the lightmore than holding their own in the non- | ship, is located at Siasconset, a favorite union plants that were unaffected or have summer resort on the island of Nantucket. been started since the strike began, and | On the highest part of the village, known are perfecting plans for reopening several as Bunker Hill, is erected a mast built in plants now idle. They also claim that three sections, with its truck rising 165 many of their men, particularly at Mc- | feet in the air. At its upper end is a spar Keesport, Wheeling and Bellaire, were known as a sprit or yard, which carries a forced out by intimidation and will come | vertical wire of the Marconi system, 180 back as soon as the excitement dies out | feet above the ground. The instruments and their safety is assured. Talk of peace | which complete the installation are located has been dropped for the time being, but | in a cottage one hundred feet distant from it is agreed that in its present aspect the the base of the mast, and between it situation indicates a prolonged and stub- and the sea an uninterrupted moorland stretches for a mile or more. Forty sea miles away, bearing about south, the Nan-Two hundred men employed in the Na- tucket lightship is moored as a safeguard tional galvanizing works of the National to vessels crossing the dangerous shoals of this vexed area, and as a point of departure and arrival for vessels crossing the northern Atlantic or coasting along the western seaboard. On board this vessel a spar has been fitted to the original mast, strike, have refused to join any union, and | sea plane, a wire is suspended similar to

At the Siasconset wireless telegraph sta tion the instruments near 6 o'clock this evening recorded signals that were being sent out from the lightship searching for the Lucania. Finally at about 6 o'clock it was demonstrated that the two vessels were in communication. To make absoutely certain their circuit was temporarily had been heard from. The answer came back that the big Cunarder had been reported. From that time until forty minutes after 9 o'clock messages were sent in a stream from the Lucania. There were occasional interruptions for adjustment, but in a general way it may be said that communication for nearly four hours was unbroken. From the Nantucket lightship to the Lucania was also sent a summary of the news events of the world that had happened since the steamship left the other side The following mesage was among those

received at the lightship from the Lucania and then transmitted to the land station. It is signed by Captain McKay, in command of the Lucania: "All well on board. We are 287 miles from Sandy Hook and with clear weather expect to reach New York harbor Saturday. Please inform Cunard agents.

DENTAL BOARD SCANDAL.

Three New Warrants Issued Against

Dr. Jacob H. Smyser. CHICAGO, Aug. 16.-Three new warrants were issued against Dr. Jacob H. Smyser to-day in connection with the State Dental Board scandal. The present secretary of other malfeasance in office. This last charge was based upon the affidavit of Oscar O. Igney, who alleges that Dr. Smyser, while seceretary of the board, issued to him a license to practice dentistry, though he was not a graduate of any dental college. Igney also alleges that he paid Smyser \$400 for the license and this is made the charge for another warrant, charging accepting a bribe. Bonds were placed at \$1,000 on the malfeasance charge and \$1,500 each on the

JOKERS TO LOSE A FRIEND.

Annihilated with Petroleum

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.-The Board Health of Montclair, N. J., has given the authorities power to purchase oil to begin the work of exterminating mosquitoes. The stagnant pools and swamp land will be attacked first. The plan adopted by Professor the Western lodges who have refused to Howard, of South Orange, of pouring oil on the surface of the water will be adopted. This is the first time in this section that cago lodges of the Amalgamated Associa- municipal action has been taken on the tion who refused to obey the strike order | mosquito problem, experiments heretofore will be placed without the pale of the having been carried on by private subscription. Since yesterday trains have been phone, doing away with the employment of their manufacturers, who, they say, would stop the engine and win the wager, waited washed in many places. A work train from organization. Notices will be sent to all tions or by state officials.

CRUISER RANGER TO LEAVE SAN that the invaders on the DIEGO FOR PANAMA.

say Milwaukee Will Fall Into Line import to replenish their supply cut off by Ordered to the Isthmus to Protect American Interests, Which Are Menaced by Revolution.

BATTLESHIP IOWA ALSO TO GO

WILL BE SENT AS SOON AS SHE CAN BE PREPARED FOR THE TRIP.

Departure of the Colombian Minister from the Venezuelan Capital Was Voluntary.

LEGATION LEFT IN CHARGE OF THE ACTING AMERICAN MINISTER.

An Alleged Offensive Alliance of Nicaragua, Venezuela and Ecuador Against Colombia.

to-day. It is not believed that there will while en route, and the thirty pairs, on had several days' notice in which to prepare for sea. She is very slow, however, making not more than six knots, and as the distance to Panama is about 2,700 miles, it would require almost fifteen days for her to reach her destination. The department, therefore, decided to dispatch the Iowa as soon as the battleship arrives at San Francisco and can prepare for the trip.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 16.-The Ranger, ordered to Panama this morning, hastily took on board supplies for her trip to-day and will leave here at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. She has been fully coaled for a week in expectation of receiving orders for

her departure. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16 .- The battleship Iowa arrived from Puget sound this afternoon. The gunboat Bennington, which has been in Oriental waters for about two years, arrived in port to-day after a run of fifty-two days from Hong-Kong, thirtyseven from Shanghai, twenty-six from Yokohama and seven and one-half from Honolulu. The Bennington spent some time at Manila and then returned to the Chinese station. She will be repaired here. Many of the crew will be discharged, as their terms of enlistment are about to ex-

Will Return to Caracas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.-The State Department to-day issued the following: "The Department of State is advised by a telegram from Mr. Russell, charge d'affaires in Venezuela, that the departure of the Colombian minister from Caracas was voluntary and that he has the intention of returning to his post. Mr. Russell has taken charge of the Colombian legation property and affairs during the minister's absence. Mr. Russell does not state that he has assumed charge of Colombian interests, as he was authorized to do if requested, and with the assent of the Venezuelan government. It is inferred that he has not been asked to do so.'

ALLIANCE AGAINST COLOMBIA.

Nicaragua, Venezuela and Ecuador Preparing for Joint Attack.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.-News has been received in this country involving Venezuela, Nicaragua and Ecuador in the attempt of General Raefel Uribe-Uribe, the Colombian rebel leader, to overthrow the government of Colombia, says the Tribune. A year ago it was known to the Colombian authorities that the rebels under Uribe were receiving material assistance from these republics, and recent developments and information received by Colombian secret-service agents confirm the belief that these countries are preparing for open and simultaneous attacks upon Colombia. It has been further learned that the plan of attack has practically been agreed upon. Large numbers of Nicaraguans have already joined the rebels in the department of Panama, and it will be these marauding bands the United States will have to deal with if it becomes necessary to land marines at Colon or Panama to protect American interests. Venezuela's point of attack will naturally be from the Colombian-Venezuelan border, where the recent fights are reported to have taken place between Venezuelan regulars and an invading army commanded by Gen. Gonzales Valencia. It is doubtful, however, if Gen. Valencia had anything to do with this movement, unless war has already broken out between Venezuela and Colombia. If the present plans are carried out the rendezvous of the Ecuadorian invaders will be in the southern part of the department of Cauca, where two Colombian rebel generals are now said to be encamped with 4.000 troops.

Drilled by an American. NEW YORK, Aug. 16 .- According to the Tribune, a number of the officers in the army of Colombia were educated in the United States. Many of the native officers have been trained by Captain H. R. Lemly, names of the banks and admitted that they United States artillery, retired, a brother of Captain Lemly, judge advocate of the the board, Dr. James G. Reid, was the navy. Captain Lemly was military instructor in Colombia for several years. The new minister of war of Colombia, General Pedro Ospina, has also felt the effect of American influence. He is one of three brothers | First Time Militia Has Saved a Negro who were educated at the University of California. His father, General Mariano Ospina, was President of Colombia from 1857 to 1860, and was deposed as the result of a revolution led by General Mosquera, Governor of the State of Cauca, who was aggrieved because of the alleged interference of the national government in local

> German Warships to Be on Watch. BERLIN, Aug. 16.-The South American difficulty is attracting considerable attention here. The German cruiser Vineta left Bahia, Brazil, Aug. 12, for Trinidad, where she will await orders The Tageblatt says the new German

> cruiser Niobe is going to Caribbean waters after the autumn maneuvers and that she will remain there permanently. It is also expected that the German cruiser Beier will go to the Caribbean sea when she can be spared from her station in China.

Military Escort Taken Off Trains. COLON, Colombia, Aug. 16.-The situation yesterday was quiet everywhere, the government offices being closed in commemoration of the Feast of the Assumpcrossing the isthmus without military es- telephone girls.

cort. Several stations along the line have again been garrisoned with small detach-

Invaders Disappear.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 .- A dispatch to the Herald from Caracas, dated Thursday, says that the invaders on the Venezuelan fron-

LONDON PRESS COMMENT. The Venezuela-Colombia Quarrel as

Viewed by Weekly Editors.

LONDON, Aug. 17 .- The weekly papers discuss the quarrel between Venezuela and Colombia. The Spectator thinks that "American interference will have grave results," and that it is not impossible that the United States will occupy Panama, but it can see no reason why Great Britain should oppose such a course. The Saturday Review, which takes the usual strong anti-American tone, says: "The time will come when the outrageous Monroe doctrine will produce a deadlock between European and American governments. Neither Germany, Spain, France nor Great Britain will surrender legitimate claims to expansion in South America."

Decision in the Asphalt Controversy. NEW YORK, Aug. 16.-A dispatch to the Herald from Caracas, Venezuela, says: "The Federal Court has declared inadmissible the recent formal exception to the composition of the court by the New York WILL NOT RETURN TO HIS POST and Bermudez Company, on the ground of partiality. The court has dismissed all exceptions filed by the New York and Bermudez Company and imposed upon the company the costs. This decision affirms the jurisdiction of the court itself and its precedent. One member of the court dis sented. The decision does not affect the main question in the suit brought by the Warner-Quinlan syndicate for the possession of the Felicidad asphalt mines."

MANY TEACHERS WED.

Thirty Couples Court at Sea and Are Married at Honolula.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Aug. 16.-Among the 400 American teachers who sailed on the WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- A telegram has | transport Thomas from San Francisco to | Staff Correspondence of the Journal been prepared at the Navy Department, to | Manila, sixty of them on reaching Honogo forward to the Iowa immediately upon | lulu were married. The teachers had been her arrival at San Francisco, ordering her | chosen from the many normal universities | the facts obtained regarding the industo prepare at once to go to sea. When she of the country and were all strangers to advises the department that she is ready each other. Their acquaintanceship and an order will follow for her to proceed at | courtship extended over a period of less once to Panama. The little cruiser Ranger, than two weeks. The captain of the from the report to be made to Congress. which is at San Diego, was ordered to sail | Thomas refused to permit their weddings | His summary, a synopsis of which was be any delay in her departure, as she has | the arrival of the transport at Honolulu, sought out a clergyman and were married. A boat was chartered and the thirty pairs made a tour of the bay. The information reached this city from one of the men who was appointed from this school.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.-Full credence is not given to the report of the mar riage of sixty school teachers of those sent to Manila by the government, at Honolulu. Honolulu papers and special correspondence announcing the arrival of the Thomas contain no allusion to such an

More Teachers Sail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16 .- The transport Meade sailed to-day for Manila with casuals and recruits, a lew teachers and a number of cabin passengers.

General Breckinridge, chief of the inspector general's department, was a passenger. He will spend some time in inspecting the service in the Philippines. Captain Orrin R. Wolfe, of the Twentysecond Infantry, is in command of the troops on board. The detachment numbers about one hundred.

GERMAN FUGITIVE WHO HAS BEEN CAPTURED IN MILWAUKEE.

Arrest of Garhardt Terlinden on the Charge of Embezzling 1,500,-000 Marks in Securities.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16 .- Shadowed by the po lice of Paris, hounded by the detectives of Scotland Yard, looked for by the sleuths of New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, Garhardt Terlinden, of Duisburg, Germany, accused of forgery and embezzlement by the German government, was captured in Milwaukee by Chicago Pinkertons and brought to this city for safe-keeping. The prisoner is wanted by the German authorities for having forged and hypothecated 1,500,000 marks' worth of charters and securities, the property of the Garhardt Terlinden Company of Duisburg, of which he was manager. The business was a land improvement and investment enterprise, and it is said that a great number of poor persons were financially ruined by the defalcations of the manager. The American equivalent of Herr Terlinden's booty

is \$375,000. A little more than a month ago German Consul Wever placed a description of Terlinden in the hands of William A. Pinkerton. The next day one of his detective learned that a man answering the general appearance of the absconder had changed 000 marks into American dollars at the First National Bank of Chicago. A canvass of the other banks showed that he had deposits in at least two of them. It was found that he had lived for a few days at the Continental Hotel under the name of apparently be able to increase prices, and Graefe. Thence he had gone to Milwaukee under the name above mentioned. Terlinden is a portly, blonde man of forty years, polished in address, with a curly vellow mustache and small goatee. He wears eveglasses and speaks English and French fluently, but with a pronounced German accent Superintendent Stiefel, of the Milwaukee Pinkerton office, notified the Chicago office on Wednesday that the much-sought man was there. Chicago detectives, who had been at work on the case for a month, were dispatched to Milwaukee, and to-day the fugitive was found in a fashionable boarding house. A deputy United States marshal from Chicago went thither on the noon train with requisition papers, and

anticipate a fight against extradition. REFORM IN MISSISSIPPI.

Terlinden was placed under arrest without

difficulty. The Pinkerton officials here ad-

mitted to-night that a considerable part of

the supposed booty was found in his

pockets and that more of it was on deposit

in Chicago banks. They refused to give the

from Would-Be Lynchers.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 16.-The Governor's Guards, thirty strong, reached home this afternoon, having in custody James Dunning, the negro who was saved from the would-be lynchers at Sardis. The company stood guard with fixed bayonets all night in the jail while the mob hooted and howled on the outside. This is the first time in Mississippi that the militia has rescued a negro from would-be lynchers. Governor Longino extended his congratulations to the company.

WILL DO AWAY WITH GIRLS.

Telephone Company to Introduce the

Automatic System at Chicago. CHICAGO, Aug. 16.-The Illinois Telethe Equitable Trust Company as trustee. company's telephone system in Chicago. The company will use an automatic tele-

OBSERVATIONS OF EXPERT JENKS. OF THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

He Found a Strong Tendency Toward Formation of Combinations Nearly Everywhere in Europe.

FRANCE ALONE IS BACKWARD

THERE THE LAWS ARE AGAINST MONOPOLISTIC CONTROL.

Tendency in Several Countries Is to Foster Industrial Combination Under Proper Supervision.

PUBLICITY IS A NECESSITY

MANY OF THE COMBINATIONS ARE MERELY AGREEMENTS,

Each Establishment Promising Control Production and Limit Wages-No Discrimination.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.-The Industrial Commission has made public a summary of trial combinations in Europe, which has been prepared by Prof. J. W. Jenks, its expert agent on industrial combinations, printed yesterday, does not contain opinions or recommendations of the commission. The results of the investigations will be considered in the final report to Congress. Professor Jenks states that the situation regarding industrial combinations in Europe probably justifies the following conclusions regarding the nature and results of industrial combinations there, and European experience suggests certain thoughts applicable to the situation in the

"There is a strong tendency toward the formation of industrial combinations everywhere in Europe. In Germany it is probable that the movement has extend far as in the United States, and that the combinations there, speaking generally, exert as great power over prices, over wages and in other directions as they do here. The plan of organization, however, as appears from the report, is materially different. In most cases the German combin ions are made simply by contracts between independent establishments regarding output, prices, etc., instead of the form being that of a single large corporation. In practically all of the important cases, however, the central control, owing to the favorable attitude of the German government and law courts and public opinion, is complete enough to give full power or direction. "In Austria the situation is nearly the same, so far as the extent and power of the combinations are concerned. On the other hand, there is more disapproval of the combinations on the part of the public.

and three decisions of the courts made within the last three years, which render the contracts among the different parties to the combination nonenforcable, seem to have weakened in many respects the strength of the combinations within themselves. So far these decisions have produced little effect, but it is practically certain that if this attitude of the courts is not changed, and if there is no new legislation, the combinations will be likely to take on a new form in certain particulars.
"In England the movement toward combination has not gone so far as in either Austria or Germany. There were in earlier days very many local combinations to keep up prices, and in some cases these rings have proved very successful. Within the last three years, however, a very active novement toward the concentration of industry into large single corporations. quite after the form which has been comnon in the United States, may be observed. Nearly all of the feeling that one notes in England on this subject has refernce to the later great corporations formed by the buying up of many different establishments in the same line of business, corporations that through combination have succeeded in acquiring in many particulars a good

FRENCH LAWS AGAINST MONOPOLY. "In France one finds the movement toward combination much less pronounced than in any of the countries mentioned before. The reasons for this are perhaps two: First, France is less developed industrially than the other three countries, especially England and Germany, and as French industry has not yet entered so much into international competition as has been the case in other countries, the same pressure toward the savings and toward the added power that came from combination has not been felt. In the second place, the French crminal code is very severe against fraudulent or monop temps to control the market. This code was doubtless passed with reference to conditions entirely different from those now existing, but if a combination should should attempt to do so, its officers might be in danger of imprisonment. In consequence, while the movement toward combination is very evident, the managers of combinations are much less inclined to let their movements appear in public. The combinations in France, also, with few exceptions, are less firm in their method of pendent upon mere verbal agreements.

legree of monopolistic control.

"The form which the combinations take in every country seems to be partly a result of the business habits of the country, partly a result of legislation or lack of legislation. In practically all places the combinations start by simple agreements uniform price, or to make no effort to secure the patronage of the customers of one another, or-another manifestation of the same plan-to divide territory among themselves. In most instances, particularly if there are many members of the combination, it will be found that some are not faithfully living up to their agreements, and an effort is then made to secure firmer union. Whenever the courts hold legal an agreement for limiting product or for uniform prices, the more natural and usual form is for such contracts to be put into writing, with a penalty for breach of

"In practically all of the countries the causes for combination are substantially he same as those found in the United States. The first motive usually assigned is ruinous competition carried to so great an extent that practically all are losing money. The desire for increasing profits, of course, is also satisfied more easily when great economies can be made, and it is generally found that by a combination sayings of various sorts can be secured. It is to be noted, however, that in Austria, France and Germany, where the form of combination is largely that of simple agreements among different establishments, each one of which is managed independently, the savings that come from closing of the poorest establishments, from the better distributton of products among different establishments, etc., cannot well be secured. although those which come from lessened cost of selling are easily made. Members of syndicates in the cases mentioned do not hesitate to acknowledge that the form of combination into a single corporation is more advantageous as regards many of phone and Telegraph Company to-day filed these savings than the form that is more common in their own country. They, however, attribute their hesitation to adopt the more complete form to the high taxation subjected, and to the greater spirit of inde-

pendent management of their own establishments. It is probable, however, they have not yet felt the pressure of necessity to so great an extent as has been the case with manufacturers in England and the United States on account of the unwillingness of the courts in those countries to enforce centracts that seem to be in re-

straint of trade. RAILROAD DISCRIMINATIONS.

"Industrial combinations seem to have been made throughout Europe with practically no aid through discriminating rates given by the railroads or other transportaall countries at times certain special rates have been given to foster some special industry in certain sections of the country. Particularly is this true where the railroads are owned by the government, as in Prussia, but even there no discrimination is made between different shippers under similar conditions, and the rate is given rather as a bounty to encourage the development of the industry or to increase the export trade, instead of a certain amount paid out of the public treasury, as in several of the States of the Union to foster, for example, the beet-sugar industry. It is possible that in one or two of the countries there have been slight discriminations made in individual cases, but this has been done so rarely that it may be said to be of no significance

whatever. "It has been said that in certain cases it is probable that the desire to protect themselves somewhat against the attacks of the trades unions has been a reason why manufacturers have entered into combinations. On the other hand, it does not seem to be the case that any reduction of wages, speaking generally, has followed their organization although in certain instances, as in that of traveling salesmen, the combinations have been able to dispense with the services of some workmen. Often since the combinations have been formed wages have been increased. In other cases wages throughout the different branches of the industry have been made more nearly uniform than they were while the establishments were under different managements; and, generally, so far as one is able to learn, the process has been one rather of leveling up than of leveling

"It is claimed also, notably perhaps in the case of the coal and iron industries in conbeen ennabled to secure a much steadier output than was possible before the combinations were made. In consequence the binations were made. In consequence the binations were made, employed has retinental Europe, that the combination has mained much more nearly uniform, and their employment much more nearly tinuous than before. It may be said that during times of special prosperity under the old system more mines would be opened and more men would be employed temporarily, only to be thrown out of emyears of prosperity, however, the German coal syndicate has increased its output more rapidly than its rivals have increased theirs. The managers of the combinations claim that their purpose is to keep their business steady, free as far as possible from the fluctuations which often arise under a competing system, and in consequence to secure for their workingmen much steadier employment at uniform wages. The results, in the one or two industries mentioned at any rate, seem to show that they have to a considerable extent realized their expectations; and, although there have been some complaints, on the whole the workingmen seem to agree that these results have been attained. So far as can be learned, too, the leaders (CONTINUED ON PAGE 8, COL. 6.)

RESULT OF THE ALLEGED CUSTOMS FRAUDS AT NEW YORK.

Selling Price of the Goods Was Advanced More Than Fifty Per Cent. Beyond the Invoice Value.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.-The investigation into alleged fraudulent practices in the importation of Japanese silks has thus far resulted in the seizure of two invoices of goods under the provision of the law that all goods shall be seized if the value is advanced more than 50 per cent. beyond the invoice value. At the public stores the name or names of the consignees could not be learned, that being a matter entirely in the discretion of the collector of the port. Collector Bidwell, assisted by Deputy Collector Phelps, of the law division, spent the greater part of to-day examining fifteen cases shipped direct from Japan. In only have suffered considerable loss by the break two instances out of the fifteen is the of booms. Sawlogs and square timbers weight of the silks said to have correspond- drifted into Mobile all day, much of it ed with the weight named in the invoices. | coming up on Royal street, three blocks It was said later at the custom house that | from the water front. The Dixie sawmill the authorities absolved Appraiser Wake- and the mill of Heironymus Brothers, loman of all blame, as his part in the exam- cated at Magazine Point, were badly damination of these invoices was largely of a | aged, parts of the plants being blown nominal character. It will be pecessary away. No estimate of the damage in Mobefore the collector takes final action to | bile is possible at this time. make a careful analysis of the silk contained in the fifteen cases, as the import tax on this class of goods ranges from 90

cents to \$3 per pound. CHICAGOANS WANT REBATES.

New York Customs Frauds. CHICAGO, Aug. 16 .- As a result of the recent exposure of alleged frauds in the New York customs service several of the big wholesale dry goods firms of Chicago have filed claims with the Board of Ap-"It was through the watchfulness of Chicago importers that the government discovered a conspiracy in the New York custom-house," says the Chronicle. "Last May buyers for Chicago importers found that goods bought in Tokio and shipped to the United States cost more than the same articles could be bought for from certain firms in New York. So the Chicago men organization, much more being made de- got together and instituted a quiet investigation. They collected their evidence and filed protests at Washington. The protests contained disclosures that called for immediate action, and government detectives were set at work at once. The claims the Chicago merchants have filed with the Board of Appraisers are being considered among different establishments to sell at a | now, but official action probably will not be taken until the investigation has been fin-

MURDER IN THE FREE MIDWAY.

Judson C. Burr Shot to Death by a Special Policeman.

Diebold to-day shot and killed Judson C. Burr, of Albion, N. Y., who was engaged in tearing down a platform in what is known as the Free Midway outside the Pan-American Exposition grounds. Diecontinue his work without a permit, when the latter struck him with a scantling. Diebold was in citizen's clothes. Diebold was arrested and locked up. was a special officer employed by the put into this port. Her anchors would not management of the Free Midway. Burr is | hold and she drifted all the way up the bay said by his friends to have been a mild-

FOOLISH MAN LOSES LIFE.

mannered, inoffensive man.

Tries to Stop a Switch Engine on Wager and Is Run Over.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 .- Alfred Bianco, an employe of the West Shore Railroad. that the engineer would respond to his The money will be used to complete the and the publicity to which corporations are signal. The engineer did not recognize the man's authority and signaled him to get pendence, as they claim, on the part of out of the way. Blanco, still anxious to not be willing to give up the power of inde- till too late and was killed.

MUCH PROPERTY DAMAGE ALONG THE COAST OF ALABAMA.

tion agencies. It is true that in practically Mississippi Delta Also Suffered and Several Ships Were Wrecked

at Various Points.

POSSIBLY FEW LIVES LOST

ONLY SIX PERSONS PERISHED IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Telegraph and Railway Communication with Mobile Partly Restored Yesterday Afternoon.

WATER THERE HAS RECEDED

NEARLY SIX INCHES OF RAIN FELL DURING THE STORM.

Business Houses Were Flooded and a Number of Firms Suffered

Losses Not Yet Estimated

WHERE TWO COMPANIES OF COAST ARTILLERY ARE STATIONED.

Fate of Islanders Not Yet Learned-Shipwrecks Near Pensacola-Seventy-Mile-an-Hour Gale.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 16. - The tropical storm which came up out of the south on Wednesday and increased in force during the day following is believed to have been the severest in the vicinity of Mobile. The highest wind blew at the rate of seventy miles an hour for some time. Various reports of the drowning of men in the bay have reached here, but it is impossible to confirm them, owing to the complete demolition of communication. The pleasure yacht Ariel, bound for Fish river with a party of Mobile people on board, is reported to have pounded to pieces on the wharf at Battles, on the eastern shore of the bay. Nothing has been heard of the crew. The pleasure yacht Mayflower, of this city, with a party of prominent people on board, reported lost this merning

been heard from. All aboard found reruge on Cat island, but the boat was wrecked. Nothing has been heard from Fort Morgan. Two companies of the coast artillery are stationed there. The barracks undoubtedly received the full force of the blow. No communication can be had with any of the islands in Mississippi sound, just outside the bar, forty miles below here. Any news concerning the fate of the island-

ers must come by boat, and this is anxious-The fruit steamer Harold, from Puerto Cortez, arrived late to-night. She reports speaking a two-masted schooner sixty-five miles southeast of this port, totally dismasted. The captain of the schooner de-

Logging camps and mill manufacturers

WIND BLEW WITH FORCE. The gulf storm which began with wind and rain Wednesday reached its severest force about 5 o'clock Thursday, the maximum wind velocity being sixty-two miles an hour. Considerable damage was done They Claim to Have Discovered the in Mobile in the way of uprooting trees, unroofing houses and toppling chimneys. A falling wall demolished the rear end of Charles Mohr & Son's drug store, 161 Dauphin street, badly damaging his stock. The flood water was backed by the southeast gale over the cotton wharf and Front. Commerce, Water and a part of Royal praisers asking for sums aggregating hun- streets for several blocks north of St. Andreds of thousands of dollars as rebates. | thony was covered. The water was eighteen inches deep in the Cotton Exchange and both the Western Union and Postal offices were flooded. The power-houses of the electric railway were flooded and electric car service was shut down after 3 p'clock. All business in the wholesale district was suspended. Care had been taken to elevate lower floor goods on temporar platforms and the grocers suffered little loss. The grain men were caught to some extent. Owners of cement lost 1,200 barrels. The tracks of the Louisville & Nashville, Southern and Mobile & Ohio pass-through Commerce street, and were under water, traffic, of course, being stopped entirely. The Mobile & Ohio is operating trains from Whistler, ten miles out and the Louisville & Nashville received one train during the afternoon at Magazine Point from the North. No afternoon an night trains came over that road from the South and none is expected to-night. The bay boats made their morning trips from the eastern shore of the bay to Mobile, but no afternoon trips were made to the other side. They went up the river when the storm came and took refuge behind Twelve-mile island. The school George E. Bentley, Captain Edwards, left a few days ago for Cienfuegos, but, meet-BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 16.-Policeman ing the storm, put back, arriving here yes-Mary E. Judge sailed Monday and have, it

is feared, been involved in the storm. REPORTED HEAVY WEATHER. The fruit steamer Espana, from Puerto Cortez, with General Cabell on board, was due yesterday, but waited outside and came in to-day, reporting very heavy weather, The schooner Asa A. Stowell, bound from Havana to Pascagoula, was outside on Thursday morning, and when in the storm and lies upright in the flats of Little island, opposite the city. A small schooner, laden with 500 barrels of resin for New Orleans, overturned at the resin wharf. The tugboat Venture sunk at this wharf. Several yachts and naphtha launches owned here and at Portersville are reported wrecked, and the canning factory at Bayou La Batre, on the southern shore, is dam-

All the wharves and bathhouses at Port Clear, eastern shore of the bay, were washed away. The bay shell road, the noted drive on the eastern shere of the bay. was washed out for a distance of half a mile, and the entire road is covered with logs and driftwood Superintendent Charles Marshall, of the New Orleans division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, reached Mobile on handcar at 7 a. m., reporting the road the Montgomery division had by that time